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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 27, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 82 68

September 27, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 80  
Humidity 82 88

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.84.

7761 日二十月八

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### NEW OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

#### BRITISH HIT BACK AFTER GERMAN ATTACKS.

##### GOOD PROGRESS: BITTER FIGHTING PROCEEDING.

###### British Attack on Wide Front.

London, September 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique states:—We attacked this morning on a wide front in the sector east and north-east of Ypres. Good progress is reported. The Suffolk successfully raided east of Gossascourt in face of strong opposition. They destroyed two occupied dog-outs, bayoneted many Germans and took a few prisoners.

###### Heavy Enemy Effort Fails.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, in a message sent on September 25, says that though it is stated in an earlier despatch that there has been no infantry action of importance to-day on this battle front, he learns now that the enemy before noon began attacking heavily in the area south of the Menin Road. The first attacks succeeded at some points in driving back our advanced posts, but our men re-attacked with great spirit and in the course of the afternoon the situation was restored. Some fighting continues and there is very heavy artillery firing.

###### The Story of Our Latest Offensive.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—This morning the British Army in Flanders again pushed back the Germans from the big ridge system to the east of Ypres. Although the attack was planned for dawn and was carried out as arranged, it may be said to have boiled up again yesterday in consequence of heavy German attacks. The first of these developed shortly after daylight, when the ground was still shrouded in mist. It came on in great strength and pressed back our line to Lone House, the enemy recapturing Garselle Farm. The result was a considerable bulge in our front line, just north of the Menin Road. At about eleven o'clock the Germans attacked the Australians with great weight, and for a while there was most heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Polygon Wood, with the result that the Germans penetrated our positions in some local spots. During the first of these attacks, some Highlanders made some most gallant rushes in to the dent in our line and checked the German onslaught. The Anzacs fought most determinedly and the enemy's slight temporary gains to their territory cost them dear. At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, British and Australian attacks so vigorously that the Germans shortly afterwards were driven out, except for a short length of our front. This was the situation on the eve of this morning's offensive. The German efforts yesterday clearly proved that he was determined to fight desperately to try and check our advance. He had been bringing up many fresh troops since Thursday last, and we know that these rushed very heavily under the severely regulated fire of our batteries.

British air squadrons last night flew over the German reserves and, by the light of flares, dropped bombs on troops who were bivouacked or moving up. The air-men also co-operated with the gunners, who plastered the whole back area with gas shells, shrapnel and high explosives.

The tactics employed in this morning's operation were precisely similar to those which were so successful on Thursday last. At six o'clock the first wave of infantry followed the barrage towards the German positions. It is not known yet which were the flanks of attack, but I believe it has a front of not less than that of Thursday's battle, of which, indeed, it is practically a continuation. The first stage of the advance appears to have attained its goal with comparative ease in the left centre and right, but to have met with strong resistance elsewhere. Bitter fighting is reported to be proceeding in the neighbourhood of the Tower Hamlets Ridge beyond Blank Watch Corner and about Butte of Polygon. The Anzacs are said to have taken a considerable number of prisoners in the course of their first advance. The visibility was low, restricting the work of the airmen.

###### Attack on French Front.

London, September 26.

Continuing his account of the German attack, Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—The enemy used five battalions including a Rohrtruppen Battalion which is a model school for the Sturmtruppen, commanded by the officer who introduced the system into Germany. The objective was the trenches surrounding Hill 363. At the same time diversions were attempted by units of other divisions at Beaumont on the right and Beaumont on the left. In the centre and right the attack was repelled after very hard fighting at close quarters. On the left of the Hill, the Germans met with still worse luck. Colonial troops, who were awaiting them, left the trenches and with magnificent dash and courage met the assaulting Germans half-way, driving them back to the starting line with bomb and bayonet. The bombardment still continues.

###### Heavy German Losses.

London, September 26.

A French communique states:—There is an intense artillery struggle between Beaumont and Beaumont, on the right bank of the Meuse. Prisoners confirm the fact that the enemy lost heavily in fruitless attacks north of Cheuque wood on the 24th instant. We took prisoner then 121 men.

###### Battle in Full Swing.

London, September 26.

A German official wireless message states:—We recaptured yesterday a portion of territory to the north of the Menin-Ypres road and repulsed four violent counter-attacks, taking 250 prisoners. Following drummer, the English attacked this morning between Houtholte Wood and the Comines-Ypres Canal. The battle is in full swing. The enemy lost fifteen aeroplanes.

## GERMANY'S LATEST HOPE.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says it is reported from Munich that, owing to the success of experiments on nettle as a substitute for cotton, 20,000 acres in Germany will be devoted to nettle growing in 1918. The estimated yield is 18,000 tons of fibre. The Bavarian Nettle Company is being formed, with a capital of 1,000,000 marks.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### TUESDAY'S RAID ON LONDON.

#### Value of New Defensive Measures.

London, September 25.

Some of the newspapers attribute the wisdom of the raiders reaching London to the new system of defence by a vertical barrage. It is generally agreed that the anti-aircraft firing at London, yesterday, was the heaviest ever known.

#### Success of Our Aviators.

London, September 25.

Contrary to Monday's moonlight sky, yesterday evening was overcast, with low-lying clouds. Again it was noticeable how London has learned to take cover. The thoroughfares were cleared with business-like celerity. There was ample room to take refuge, which was done most calmly in the nearest buildings offering shelter and in Tubes, etc. But the entertainments, as on Monday, carried on as usual. What was noteworthy was the coolness of the conductresses on the omnibuses in sticking to their posts. The raiders that penetrated the drifting mist masses dropped bombs on small houses where there were no munitions works. There was apparently a big air fight some distance from London, as heavy machine-gun firing was audible in the sky. Probably a British formation was driving off the raiders, and there is no doubt that, besides the veritable barrage, British aviators were most successful in repelling London's assailants. The *Daily Express* quotes a high official as saying: "We have stopped the day raid and the time is not distant when Hun machines will no longer come to this country."

#### Noted Journalist Killed.

London, September 25.

The fatalities in Monday's raid included Mr. G. J. Stevens, till lately the Athens correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

#### Raiders Turn Back.

London, September 25.

The Press Bureau says that gunfire turned back the first group of raiders approaching London last night, only two penetrating the defences. These dropped a number of bombs on the south-eastern outskirts of London, and damaged some dwelling houses, killing six and injuring three people. The second group of raiders was driven off without reaching London. They dropped bombs on the south-east of England, but no damage or casualties have yet been reported.

#### The Casualties.

Later.

It is officially announced that last night's air raid casualties were seven killed and twenty five injured.

#### The German Story.

London, September 25.

A German official wireless message states:—Our aviators last evening bombed Hamburg, Margate, Dover, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk, causing fires. One of our machines did not return.

## KAISER'S PEACE MANOEUVRE.

### Denounced by Russian Press.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russian newspapers denounce the Kaiser's Reply to the Pope's Note, describing it as undeniably in consequence of the Russian Revolution, for Germany is now silent about concessions which she would have made at the beginning of the year. The only possible Entente reply is a prosecution of the war most vigorously, with Russia redoubling her efforts. Even Maxim Gorki's organ trounces the Kaiser, and says that the moment has come for the Russian democracy to deliver an ultimatum to the German workers to repudiate the Kaiser's pretensions.

## RECAPTURED GERMAN PRISONERS.

### Emden's Commander Among the Number.

London, September 26.

Nine of the escaped German officers have been recaptured, including the Emden's Captain, Captain Mueller, the aviator Otto, and Thelen; the famous tunneller whose previous four escapes have earned for him the nickname of "The Hun Monte Cristo". The escape was discovered by a labourer noticing a hole in a turnip field close to the hut. All escaped at 4.30 in the morning, with ample provisions, clothing, tobacco and self-drawn maps. Six were recaptured at break-fast time, one carrying a huge portmanteau. Thelen and a companion were found asleep in a wheat field, and two others were playing cards in a ditch. Some children blackberrying met Muller in a wood and gave the alarm. He was recaptured by mid-day. Three were captured walking on the road and they said that they were munition workers from London seeking work. Police on bicycles were scouring the roads. Other maps found on the prisoners had the roads to the East Coast marked most accurately.

Later.

The German officers, mentioned earlier, escaped by tunneling under the barbed wire.

## RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

### Beginning to Re-climb the Slope.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Kerensky, interviewed by a representative of the *Figaro*, declared the Russia was beginning to re-climb the slope and would reach the top. He emphasised that over half of the forces of the Central Powers were on the Russian Front. Russia had to bear a tremendous enemy effort, but had pulled herself together and would do her utmost to attain victory. Russia would never make a separate peace.

M. Tereschenko affirmed that the Russian moral was improving. The war had become national and there would be great results therefrom.

#### The Premier's Return.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states:—M. Kerensky has returned from Headquarters.

## WAR CASUALTIES.

London, September 26.

Brigadier-General F. A. Maxwell has been killed. It is understood that another son of Mr. Byner Law, an officer in the Flying Corps, is missing. One son is already a prisoner with the Turks.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

#### Good Work by Airmen and Naval Forces.

London, September 26.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Sparapelloek aerodrome at noon on Tuesday. Several direct hits were reported. Our fighter patrols over the Fleet encountered six hostile aeroplanes and drove down two. Our naval forces bombarded naval establishments at Ostend in the afternoon and secured several hits on a marine workshop.

## AUSTRALIAN LABOUR UNREST ENDED.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that, resending the introduction of the card system, the employees of the railway workshops at Sydney struck on August 2. Other Railway and Tramway Unions struck in sympathy, almost completely stopping the services in New South Wales, which later gradually improved. The Government, which adopted the firmest attitude, employed volunteer labour. Numerous Unions in New South Wales and other States, including coal miners, seamen, lumpers and carters, struck, practically stopping shipping and refusing to handle goods handled by voluntary labour. The strike has been a complete failure. After several weeks of idleness the railwaymen have returned to work under the card system, the Government promising an enquiry at the end of three months into the working of the system. A general resumption is expected and there is now a prospect of a prolonged industrial peace.

## GERMAN SEAPLANES BROUGHT INTO FLUSHING.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Flushing says two German seaplanes, one of a big new type, were brought in last evening. One out of the four occupants was severely wounded.

Later.

One of the German seaplanes, flying very low, was shot down by a Dutch torpedo boat on her refusal to surrender. The other descended at Cadzand, where the occupants were interned.

## ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, September 26.

During the week ending September 23, the Italian shipping arrivals were 540 and the sailings 470. The sinkings were one steamer above 1,500 tons and six small sailing ships. A steamer and a sailing ship were damaged, but reached port, while one sailing ship escaped.

## FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN MISSING.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters reports that Captain Guynemer, the champion airman, has been missing since the 11th inst. He had felled fifty-three German machines.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Captain Guynemer went on the morning of the 11th on an expedition. He soon encountered a whole squadron of chasing aeroplanes. He might have avoided combat, but straightaway he dived into the enemy and shot down two. Subsequently he was overwhelmed by numbers, falling into the sea.

## HOPES OF IRISH SETTLEMENT.

London, September 26.

Sir Horace Plunkett, speaking at Cork, said that the prevalent optimism regarding the Convention was more than justified. It had passed the most important stage and was approaching the next. He hoped the Constitution would be completed.

## SPANISH MINISTER RECALLED.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that the Spanish Minister in Belgium has been recalled.

## TAXING UNENLISTED MEN.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that a Bill authorising a tax on unenlisted men has passed the Senate Committee. An amendment exempts bachelors over sixty with a gross income of under \$100 yearly.

## THE NORTH CHINA FLOODS.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the concessions at Tientsin are flooded. Walls have been built round the godowns with a view to saving the merchandise.

## THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

London, September 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that M. Branting has won a further six seats, three being from the extreme Socialists. The position at present is:—Social Democrats, 80; Extreme Socialists, 10; Liberals, 58; Conservatives, 51; National Association, 3 and the Peasants Association, 9. Conservatives claim both (Houses?) but there are Independents who will vote irrespective of parties.

## ARGENTINE RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the railway strike is very serious. The strikers have refused the Government's offer of arbitration. The strikers, including women, are trying to hold up trains. There have been some casualties among the troops.

## SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

London, September 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that the garrison at the strategic pass of Linling, in South Hsuan, has declared its independence at the instigation of the Southern leaders. The object is to gain control of Hsuan from the Northerners. Kwangsi troops are going to assist the rebels.

(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 26.

The silver market is steady.

### SCHOOL BOYS IN BUSINESS LIFE.

#### Scathing Criticisms.

The London Education Committee, anxious to know whether the educational system is providing the rising generation with an adequate equipment for the future commercial struggle, has secured the views and criticisms of representatives of the chemical, engineering, shipping, and printing industries, heads of important banking, financial, insurance, and railway concerns, textile warehouses and stores, and representatives of Lloyd's, the Port of London Authority, and of commercial houses dealing with foreign exchange.

The commercial view generally was that the L.C.C. was not in touch with the requirements of business men, and that firms knew little of the facilities for education offered by the Council. In the main it was said of the elementary school-boy that he was deficient in handwriting, arithmetic, or spelling, and that obedience, thoroughness, common sense, and manners (good address) were lacking.

Of the secondary school-boy (including the public schoolboy) the criticism was that he was deficient in handwriting, and arithmetic, unable to express himself in good English; that generally he was "sloppy" in thought; and that he needed more grit and energy in his work.

In regard to university men there was a note of hopefulness in the replies—that they might succeed, but nothing more. It was generally, if not always, the product of older universities and not the graduates of the newer universities that was the subject of criticisms. The evidence showed that relatively few university men who had not family connection with business had been appointed by any of the firms represented. In certain large houses university men were said to have failed; in others, such as life departments of insurance offices, to have succeeded. At the present moment a few university women were a success. Shipping companies had not tried university men except in rare cases, and those had not induced the firms to repeat the experiment.

The severest critics stated that boys have no self reliance or sense of honour, that they cannot convey a simple message accurately, and that they are ill-mannered and lacking in respect to their elders and others. Far too many girls are taught shorthand and typewriting irrespective of their suitability, and they do not appear to be trained in matters such as care of the person and dress.

To bridge the gulf which separates education from commerce and industry, the Education Committee suggests the formation by the L.C.C. of consultative committees for banking, chemistry, and engineering, to visit the Council's institutions at which instruction in these occupations is given, and offer criticism and advice on the spot. It is also proposed that the education authority shall offer its assistance to employers in securing staffs.

### DON'T FORGET!

#### TO-DAY

V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports—First Day.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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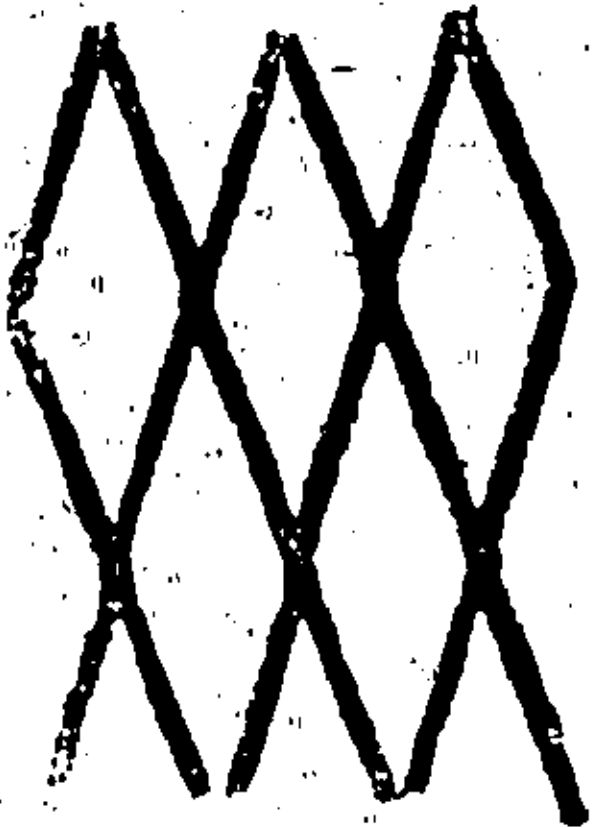
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports—Second Day.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.



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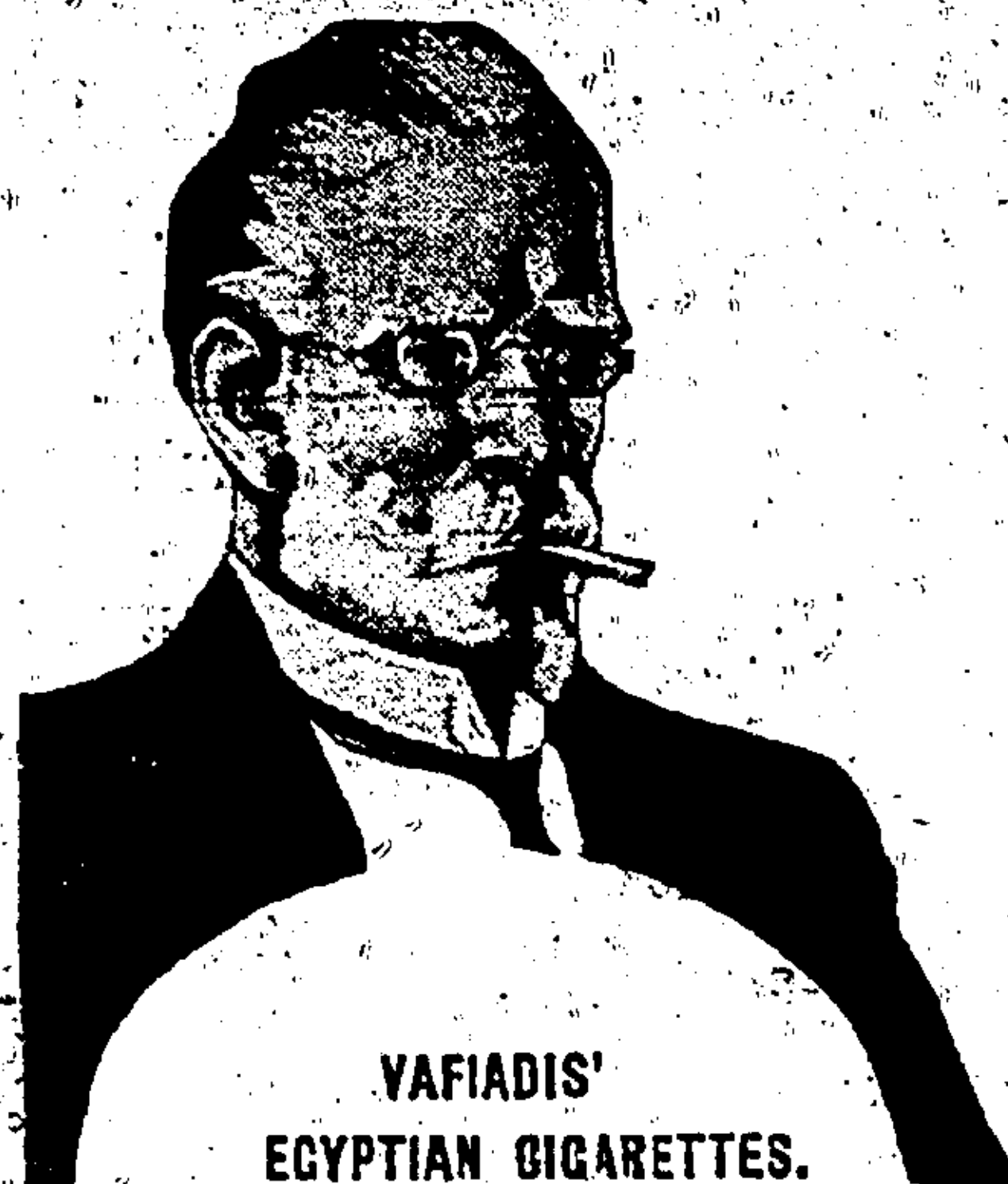
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| Extra Fine (Grand Format) | 50  | 2.35   |
| Nectar                    | 50  | 2.35   |
| Yildiz                    | 25  | 1.10   |
| Club Size                 | 10  | .40    |
| Non Plus Ultra            | 100 | 3.60   |
| "                         | 50  | 1.85   |
| "                         | 20  | .75    |
| Superline                 | 100 | 2.40   |
| "                         | 50  | 1.20   |

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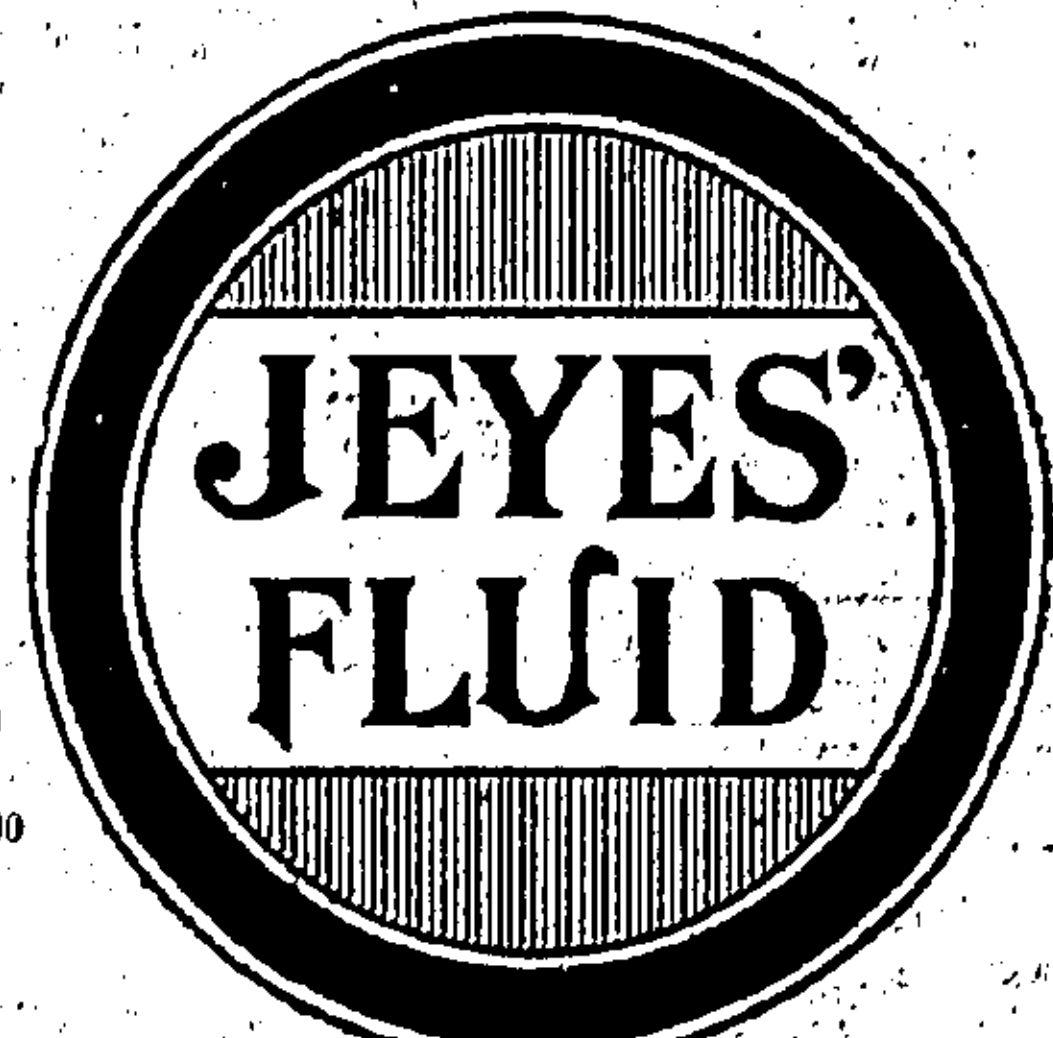
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## GENERAL NEWS.

## A Courtier Revolutionist.

A telegram from Petrograd  
states that the 4th R. de Regiment,  
on guard at Tarskoye Selo, has  
been dismissed. Lieutenant  
Zelansky was charged with kill-  
ing the hands of the former Tsar's  
daughters.

## Death of a Crimean Veteran.

The death is announced, at the  
age of 83, of Captain William  
Evelagh Savage, a direct descendant  
of the Savages of the Ards.  
He entered the Royal Artillery  
in 1852, and served with a 32nd  
howitzer field battery in the  
Crimea in 1855. He also took part  
in the Battle of the Tchernaya  
and in the siege and fall of  
Sebastopol. Afterwards, at his  
own request, he left the artillery  
for the 13th Light Dragoons.

## Nine Sons in the Forces.

Mrs. Bailey, a widow of Glad-  
stone Road, Ashstead, has the  
distinction of having nine sons  
and two sons-in-law serving with  
the forces. Seven of the sons are  
in the Army and two are in the  
Navy. One of the sons-in-law is  
in the Mechanical Transport and  
the other is in the anti-aircraft  
service. Another son is working  
on munitions in the district and  
two more are ineligible. The  
King has written expressing  
appreciation of the family's  
patriotic spirit, and congratulat-  
ing Mrs. Bailey and her family  
on having contributed in so full a  
measure to the great cause for  
which the people of the British  
Empire are so bravely fighting.

## Death Under Chloroform.

Mr. Schroder held an inquest  
at St. Pancras on the body of  
Albert Charles Mayers, for some  
years assistant to Dr. D. H.  
Spilsbury, pathologist at St.  
Mary's Hospital, Paddington.  
Mayers joined the Army and be-  
came a sergeant in the R.A.M.C.  
It became necessary to operate on  
him for a nose infection, and he  
was admitted to University  
College Hospital. While under an  
anesthetic on Thursday his  
breathing suddenly stopped, and  
although artificial respiration was  
applied it was unsuccessful, and  
he died in a few minutes. Death,  
it was stated, was due to heart  
disease. Dr. Spilsbury, on behalf  
of himself and the staff of St.  
Mary's Hospital, expressed deep  
regret at the death of Mayers, who  
had a most promising career be-  
fore him. A verdict of "Death  
by misadventure" was returned.

## £4,300 for Japanese Art.

Messrs. Glendinning and Co., of  
7, Argyll Street, W., sold recently  
the third and final portion of the  
collection of Japanese works of  
art of Mr. C. Gilbertson. Many  
excellent pieces were realized, the  
total amounting to about £4,300.  
The wood netesque included one  
which brought 10 guineas; and  
among the Peking lacquer boxes  
were several which varied from  
£21 to £26, the highest price being  
paid for a fan-shaped box inlaid  
with Seicho looking at herself in a  
mirror held by an attendant. The  
inro included four pieces, with  
courtiers hawking for pheasants,  
signed Koma Yasutake, £26; a  
koro of iron damascened in gold  
in the shape of a bag inlaid with  
rats gnawing it to pieces, £52;  
the sword, many of which were  
signed by the respective crafts-  
men, varied in price up to £30;  
and the series of swords included  
a specimen which sold for £17.

## Deceiving a Tribunal.

At Lambeth Police Court be-  
fore Mr. Airon, Frederick Bamble,  
23, a grocer, of East Street,  
Waltham, was sentenced to three  
months' imprisonment in the  
second division for making a  
false statement for the purpose of  
obtaining a renewal of exemption  
from military service. The mili-  
tary representative at the South-  
west Tribunal stated that on  
June 13 the defendant applied for  
the continuance of his exemption  
certificate, stating that his wife  
was expecting a child. The  
tribunal granted three months'  
further exemption, with leave to  
apply again. The defendant  
undertook to produce a doctor's  
certificate in support of his state-  
ment, and showed the witness a  
certificate, but on inquiries being  
made it was discovered that the  
woman whom the defendant had  
taken to the doctor was not his  
wife, but the wife of a neighbour.  
Mr. Biron sent Bamble to prison  
for three months in the second  
division.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Big Crocodile Caught.**  
A crocodile measuring twelve feet long, with 49 young ones, was brought to the Taping police station on August 31 by a Malay from Batu Matang. The mother was killed with a cudgel, and when the Malay looked round he perceived the young ones in a pool hard by. The man will be given a reward of about \$15.

**A Kentish Centenarian.**  
Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, of 193, Luton Road, Chatham, Kent, celebrated recently her 100th birthday. Born on July 28, 1817, at Bargate-street, Canterbury, she was popularly known throughout East Kent as "Nurse Wood," and is the mother of ex-Sheriff Thomas Wood, of Home-wood Hall, Sturry, near Canterbury. Five of her seven children are living (one son and four daughters), their combined ages amounting to 352 years. Up to within the last few months Mrs. Wood was able to read without glasses, and to sew well. She often says that she hopes to live until the end of the great war, to see once again her relatives with the Forces, among whom is Flight-Commander Stanley J. Goble, D.S.O., D.S.O., and Croix de Guerre, of the Royal Naval Air Service.

**Big Indian Irrigation Project.**  
In presenting his financial statement to the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, in March last Sir William Meyer mentioned that among the irrigation projects under examination was one for dealing with the desert tract in the Sind Sagar Doab (Punjab) known as the Thal. This scheme possesses great possibilities. In their report presented some 14 years ago the Irrigation Commission intimated that they could not then recommend that the Sind Sagar Canal should be put in hand until the Lower Bari Doab Canal and its allied works were approaching completion, but they went on to express the hope that "it may be possible to undertake this work a few years hence and so complete the programme of perennial canals from the Panjab rivers, which will not only protect the Province from famine, but also render it the most important granary of India."

**Laid for Service Men.**  
A meeting of the British Empire Land Settlement Propaganda League was recently held at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, who presided, said the objects of the League would benefit sailors and soldiers and their dependents after the war, by providing for them on the land, not in this country, but in the Empire beyond the seas. Lord Willoughby de Broke moved a resolution supporting the objects of the League, pledging the citizens to assist actively in the carrying out of its work, and expressing high appreciation of the efforts put forth for the settlement of sailors and soldiers on the land by the Governments of the Overseas Dominions—efforts which were worthy of emulation by the British Government.—Major Hunt, M.P., seconded the motion. Regimental Sergeant-Major Middlemiss, Miss Flora Ormer, Mr. Rose (Lanes), and Mr. H. E. Easton (hon. secretary) supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

**Japanese Silk Commandeered.**  
An Admiralty Order issued recently under the Defence of the Realm Regulations requires that all persons having in their possession or under their control any stock in excess of one hundred yards, whether sold or unsold, of natural Japanese silk ("natural Japanese silk piece goods, habutae, any quality, mome, or width") shall make a return within seven days addressed to the Director of Contracts, Admiralty, S.W.I., giving the following particulars:—Amount of stock held, mome, quality, width, and strength in lb. per inch wide (if possible). From the date of the publication of the Order no person who has in his possession or under his control any stock, whether sold or unsold, of any such silk, shall permit any part of such silk to undergo any process of dyeing or printing or to be cut up, or to be otherwise treated or disposed of except as may be authorised by the Director of Contracts until further orders.

## NOTICES.

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## THE THAMES REDISCOVERED.

One Effect of the War.

Londoners have rediscovered their own beautiful Thames, says a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. An abnormal rush of visitors to riverside towns and villages is so great that a wave of prosperity has spread all along the valley.

People who used to think that no holiday was worth while unless it was spent by the sea have changed their view during the long week-ends of July. There are several reasons for this—danger of air raids, heavy railway fares, long journeys, and so forth. They can now spend a week-end raid free and at cheaper expense.

In many towns there is not a vacant cottage. At Maidenhead, Marlow, Caversham, Goring and Stratford, and lower down stream and nearer London it is the same story of changed conditions. A *Malay Mail*, complain that the large house near the Thames at Chertsey, which for years has been displayed "To Let" boards, is now sub-let to several families.

House agents are being bombarded with inquiries. One leading firm of Thames side agents counted no less than 70, by letter, phone, or personal calls, during one day alone.

The charm of the river now appears to fascinate the Londoner as it has not done for a score of years. At one time well-to-do London residents spent a brief holiday along England's premier river previously to journeying to the coast, but during the last decade holidays have been taken earlier, with the result that the Thames-side rest cure has fallen out of favour. Now the Thames Valley has come into its own again.

The river itself is more peaceful than in pre-war times—the motor launch having disappeared, owing to the petrol restrictions.

Complaint by Rubber Dealers.

Local rubber dealers, says the *Malay Mail*, complain that a shortage of freight space from Port Swettenham to Singapore is causing delay in the forwarding of their consignments of rubber.

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TO BE LET.—No. 25, Des Voeux Road, Central, 1st floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for OFFICES, etc.—Apply to Box No. 183, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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Alexandra Buildings.

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OFFICE in KING'S BUILDINGS.  
HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Wongneichong Road.  
HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to:—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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SHOP TO BE LET.—Situated in the HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, facing Queen's Road. From 1st November 1917. For further particulars apply. Manager, Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

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—You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unique.  
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A New Class for "Beginners" will commence on MONDAY, 1st October, 1917, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917.

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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## NOTICES.

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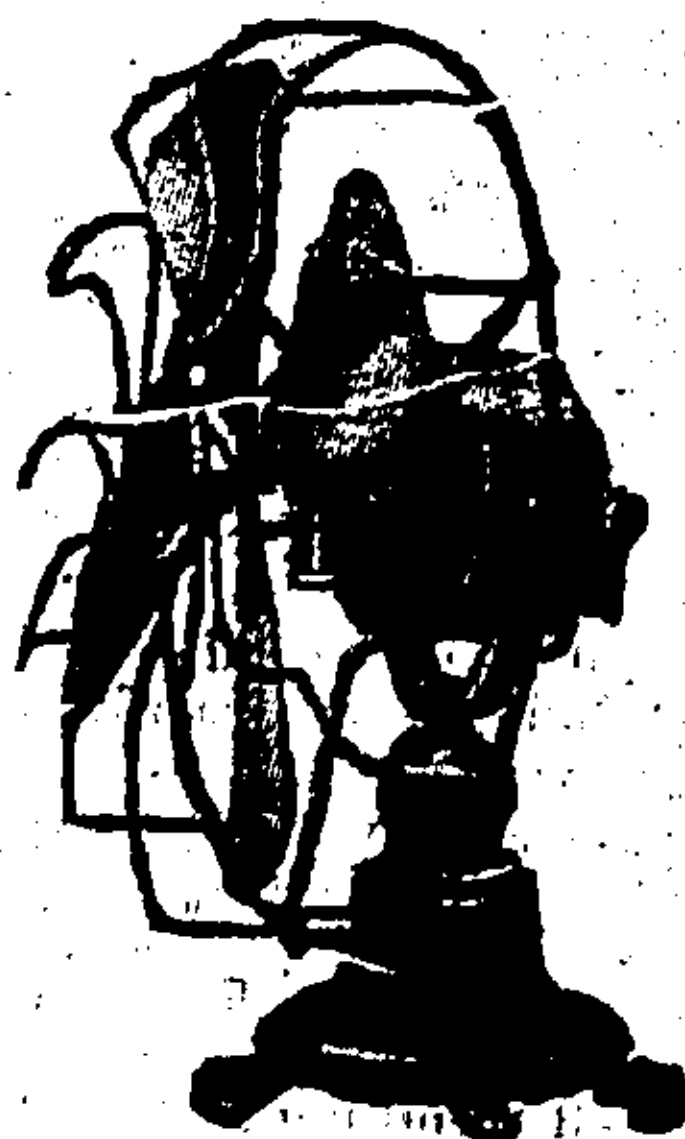
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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917.

### ARGENTINA'S RUPTURE WITH GERMANY.

Though Argentina has not yet officially declared war against Germany, she has, in severing diplomatic relations, taken the next best step. In consequence, she has ranged herself alongside those battling against the common foe, the trampler down of the liberty of small nations; against the decadent nation which, in these enlightened days, seeks vainly to prolong effect and tyrannous anarchy. This action of Argentina is particularly welcome at the present juncture of affairs, for in following in the path of the United States, she sets an example to other South American Republics that should go far in determining their attitude towards the foe of freedom. After the revelations given to the world by the State Department at Washington, in which Argentine affairs were very much in evidence in certain diabolic machinations by German diplomats and their agents, it is not at all surprising that the Argentine Government should be prepared to take the drastic step decided upon. Germany's reply to the vile statements of Count Luxburg regarding the manner in which the shipping of Argentina should be treated by German submarines was not only offensively belated but it was wholly inadequate. A nation cannot so lightly as Germany evidently believes she can, when it suits her purpose, disassociate itself from the actions of its accredited representatives. Germany's statement, therefore, that Count Luxburg's views in the Swedish telegrams were "purely personal and did not influence the Government," have very properly been waived aside, and action has followed in keeping with the dignity of a nation which knows how to respect itself and to insist upon others respecting her. That is Argentina's position to-day, and it is briefer of the fact that Germany, in her usual high handed manner, endeavored to treat the Argentine Government as she has treated so many other nations that she now finds herself opposed by yet one more nation.

The Argentine Republic is no mean accession to the strength of the Allied cause. It is a country of vast extent and of rapidly growing commercial importance, with an Army and Navy of considerable dimensions. The country itself comprises a group of fourteen provinces and ten territories with an extensive seaboard, situated, as all know, on the east coast of South America. According to the latest census, that of 1914, its population is nearly 8,000,000, of whom about two and a half million are foreigners, the great majority being of Spanish and Italian origin, the Anglo-Argentine population being about 40,000. Spanish is the language of the country. The constitution of 1853, modified in 1860 and 1898, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President who is also commander-in-chief of the troops and is elected by representatives of the provinces for six years. More important, in the present condition of affairs, are the facts relative to Argentina's Army and Navy. In regard to the former, the Republic has a peace strength of some 25,000 and a war strength of 250,000. As compulsory service is in force for men from twenty to forty five years—one year with the colours, nine with the Army Reserve, ten years with the National Guard, and five with the Territorial Guard—the above-mentioned figures are capable of considerable expansion. The Army is supplied with the new model Mauser rifle and a Krupp quick firing 7.5 c.m. field gun. As to the Navy, it consists of four battleships, four armoured cruisers and forty other craft. The principal naval base is Port Belgrano and the personnel numbers 6,500 with 569 officers.

It will thus be seen that the Allies have in the probable utilization of Argentina's forces on their side against the scourge of Europe potential forces that should prove of very great material and moral value, for there is no doubt that the example of this country—one of the largest and most important in South America—will have a very salutary effect upon the policy of other Republics of the continent.

### Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.

The members of this Society have just passed through another successful year of usefulness, in which the aims and objects for which the Society exists were, as formerly, fully maintained. At last night's meeting, as will be noted in our report elsewhere in this issue, several suggestions were made as to further good work that might be done by the Society, particularly with a view to helping on the many organizations that are ameliorating the hardships that are inevitable in war. The Society is to be heartily congratulated on what it has been able to do and in the manner in which it has done it. What it proposes to do, we have no doubt will be done quickly and efficiently and with similar good results. It will be noted that it is again proposed to make a "Heather Day" collection similar to that made on St. Andrew's Day of last year, and which realized the very substantial sum of £1,601. 17s. 6d. The whole of this sum was, as stated at the meeting, remitted to the Scottish Fund of the Red Cross Society—and thereby hangs a little bit of friction, whether warranted or not may be considered to be a matter of opinion. Briefly, the money having been secured in the Colony from Englishmen, Irishmen, Welshmen—and no doubt by people of other nationalities as well—besides Scotsmen, it was felt, and in our opinion, not unreasonably, that it should have been allocated to some war organization or organizations not exclusively Scottish, just as was done with the money collected on St. George's Day. We have good reason to believe that if the Committee of St. Andrew's Society bears this point in mind and acts accordingly, it will meet with as much, and perhaps more, success than was the case last year.

### Why Not a Kilted Unit?

Judging by what was said at last night's meeting on what appears to us to be the very good suggestion that a Scottish unit should be formed in the Hongkong Defence Corps, it would seem that there is some difficulty in the way of materialising the proposal. This is surely regrettable, as doubtless were a purely Scottish unit formed and uniformed in the picturesque Highland dress—kilts and sporrans—together perhaps with a bagpipe band, it would certainly add, at least, a note of colour to our Defence Corps, which surely would not be amiss. Such a unit could easily be raised, so far as numbers are concerned, and we heartily sympathize with and have every success to the Scottish members of the Corps in their desire to form it.

### Food Prices.

Having been officially requested to give publicity to it, we were under the impression that the revised list of market prices which appeared in our issue some few days ago represented the maximum charges permitted under the Proclamation fixing the prices of foodstuffs. In an intimation now to hand, however, stating that there are no further changes, we are informed that the list gives the prevailing, and not the maximum, market prices. In the circumstances, therefore, we cannot see that any useful purpose is to be served by re-publishing it. Anyone can discover what the prevailing prices are by visiting the market; the list only becomes of value when it contains the prices which have been fixed by Proclamation and which may not be exceeded without risk of prosecution. What we should like to know is whether the Food Committee has ceased its functions. If not, why cannot the maximum prices be fixed every week and communicated to the Press, just as the prevailing charges now are? Some explanation is certainly due to the purchasing public.

### Sailor's Day at Kuala Lumpur.

The preparations for Sailor's Day at Kuala Lumpur are going on apace; says the *Malay Mail*. A sum of \$8,983 has already been paid into the Bank, and this is only an earnest of large sums to follow, as most of the more important committees are still busy collecting.

### DAY BY DAY.

YOU DO NOT EDUCATE A MAN BY TELLING HIM WHAT HE KNOWS NOT, BUT BY MAKING HIM WHAT HE WAS NOT.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 65th birthday of Field Marshal Viscount French.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

### Motor Accident.

A Chinese man, about 40 years of age, has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained by being knocked down by a motor car.

### Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 15 amounted to 58,728 tons and the sales during the period to 50,977 tons.

### Too Much Trouble.

"It is too much trouble to bring any witnesses," said a Chinese, charged before Mr. J.R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with obstruction. His lack of interest cost him a fine of \$5.

### Attempted Suicide.

A woman was charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself in the harbour. On the woman giving an undertaking not to repeat the offence she was discharged.

### Armed Robbery.

A water seller living on Lau Tau Island has reported to the Police that while he and his brother were engaged in conversation in their house, the door was pushed open and a man entered. Four more men came up from the beach and threatened the occupants with revolvers and knives. They bound their hands and then took away money and articles to the total value of \$10. They afterwards sailed away in a junk.

### Netherlands Trading Society.

The general balance sheet and profit and loss account of the above Company to December 31, 1916, show that the net profits amount to £11,350.150.28 (£945,848), out of which, after providing for the Statutory Reserve to the extent of £1,670.030.05 (£139,168) a dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared. In the course of 1916 two issues of shares have been made of each 5,000 new shares of £1,000. The total paid-up capital has thus been increased to £60,000,000.

### Stolen Fruit.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a tin of fruit from a ship in port. The man was seen leaving the ship this morning with the goods in a bag. He was stopped by an Indian constable, but said the things belonged to him. Mr. R. Carmichael, an officer of the ship, said he identified the goods as being missing from the ship. Defendant had been cleared out of the ship on Friday last. Defendant at first said that the boys on the boat had given the fruit to him, then he incriminated three boys, but later admitted having stolen it himself. Defendant said the stuff had come from America and was left, so he thought he might as well consume it himself. His Worship sent him to prison for three weeks.

### TROUBLE BETWEEN INDIANS.

Three Indians were summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting two other Indians.

Lieutenant Gordon said that some time ago the first defendant was a member of the Hongkong Police Force, but he was dismissed for going over to the military lines. Apparently there had been some trouble between defendants and some people of the Mule Corps. A quarrel took place and it was alleged that the three defendants set upon them and beat them with knives and sticks. The injuries of the men were not serious.

Defendants were discharged.

### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

"Heather Day" and Scottish Fair this Year.

The thirty-sixth annual general meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society was held in the City Hall last night, and there was a large number of members present. Mr. A. G. Gordon, (President) occupied the chair.

The chairman said:—"The accounts are very full and do not require many words of mine to simplify them. We deeply regret having to record during the year the death of Captain W. L. Carter, R.E., who was a well-known Scotsman and a prominent member of the Society. We have also to extend our sympathy to our late President, Major Macdonald, who has lost his younger son, who held a commission in the Royal Flying Corps, and whose name is now on the Roll of Honour amongst those who have given up their life for King and country. Naturally, this gathering brings to our memory Hongkong St. Andrew's and other local Scots who have died fighting for their country, and the thought of the great sacrifice that has been made by them. As an expression of the admiration we all feel for the men who have given their lives in their country's cause, and in remembrance of their patriotism and devotion to duty, I ask you all to stand up silently and reverently, remembering what we have been taught in the Book which every Scotsman is brought up on:—"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Turning to the accounts, you will see that we have disbursed \$537.12 in giving assistance to some of our countrymen during the year. They were all deserving cases and were carefully inquired into by the Committee. The balance at the credit of the Society now stands at \$5,980.28, against \$5,637.39 last year, and you will notice from the report that \$3,000 of this is on deposit with the War Savings Association. The concert which was held on St. Andrew's Day enabled us to subscribe the sum of \$2,659.93 to various War Charities which are mentioned in the report now before the meeting. The concert was considered by all present to be of historic interest, and in the matter of staging and talent introduced, even surpassed any previous performance. The heartiest thanks of the members are due to those ladies and gentlemen who gave their time in making the concert the success it proved to be. To the celebration of St. Andrew's Day with a concert, was also added last year a Heather Day collection under the auspices of the Society, with the result that the sum of £1,601. 17s. 6d. was remitted to the Scottish Fund of the Red Cross Society. The scheme was due entirely to the initiative of Mr. Robert Sutherland, to whom all credit must be given. The Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen who carried out the programme so successfully are deserving of all praise, and they must have pleasure in knowing that their efforts were crowned with such gratifying results. The dinner to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was an unqualified success, and not only that, the collection made on that night helped considerably to augment the amount already subscribed by the Society towards Scottish War Charities. I regret during my year of office as President nothing special has been done socially, owing to a continuance of the war, but so far as I am concerned it is only in abeyance, and the intended programme for social intercourse amongst the Brethren St. Andrews is not by any means dead, but only sleeping until the time is opportune for again bringing it before members for approval. Forty-four new members joined the Society during the year, and the committee would specially ask all assistants in securing new members. I do not think there is anything else to refer to in the report and accounts, and I now beg to propose that the accounts and report as presented be adopted.

Mr. Armstrong seconded, and the motion was carried.

The President proposed that the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton be President for the forthcoming year, and in doing so said Mr. Anton did not require any recommendation or introduction from him. He had spent most of his time in Shanghai, where he was Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society.

Mr. R. M. Dyer seconded and on being put to the meeting the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Anton, replying, thanked them for the great honour they had done him. He had not long been connected with Hongkong, but between Hongkong and Shanghai he had been a member of the St. Andrew's Society for about 30 years. He promised them he would do all he could for the Society's welfare.

The President proposed that Mr. R. M. Dyer, be re-elected Vice-President.

Mr. Reid seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. W. O. Jack, seconded by Dr. Forsyth, Mr. Murray was re-elected to the office of Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Sutherland proposed and Mr. Lang seconded, that Mr. R. Henderson be re-elected Hon. Secretary. The motion was carried unanimously.

The following committee were elected:—Dr. Forsyth, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. W. Nicholson, and Mr. A. O. Lang.

The President said it had been suggested that on St. Andrew's Day something after the same style as the fair held on "Our Day" last year should be held, except that it should be distinctly Scottish. Of course it would be understood that a Heather Day would be held in the morning. It was necessary to mention that some guarantee would be required to guard against inclement weather, or typhoons. It was time, he thought, that some other way of raising money should be adopted than the concert which had been held in previous years. The seating accommodation was limited, and they had not been able to get in all the friends that they would like to. They only got about \$600 from that and it was time they got more money in. For the Fair there should be plenty of attractions.

The suggestion was made by one of the members that a general fund should be organised on behalf of the Red Cross.

Mr. Sutherland explained that the money last year was sent home in the name of the Scottish community here, but it did not matter who received it if the recipients were wounded fighting with Allies.

It was unanimously decided that a "Heather Day," and Scottish Fair should be held on St. Andrew's Day.

Mr. J. D. Logan said it had been mentioned to him by several young Scottish members that a Scottish Company should be formed in the Hongkong Defence Corps. He remembered about 17 years ago they raised a Scottish Company, and they had 60 good men and true, including four players of the bagpipes and two drummers.

The President said the possibility of forming a Scottish unit of the Hongkong Defence Corps had not escaped the notice of the committee. They strongly approved of the scheme; in fact he might say that certain authorities had already been sounded on the point and while their representation had been most sympathetically received there seemed no doubt that at the immediate moment there were difficulties in the way. He could assure them that the matter would in no way be lost sight of. A vote of thanks to the President concluded the meeting.

### Aviator Tricks Germans.

At the prize distribution at St. Paul's School the High Master (Dr. Hillard) said that 2,550 old scholars were serving, and the casualties number 304. The honours included a V.O., 6 O.B., 10 C.M.G., 54 D.S.O., 104 M.O., 1 Albert Medal (First Class), 4 Military Medals, and 27 foreign decorations. There were 80 prisoners of war in Germany. The most notable achievement of an aviator was that of an aviator who had to come down behind the German lines, and after four months reached the frontier by means of many clever stratagems.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir Edward Carson, who clearly had the idea that Germany's western frontier is coterminous with the Rhine when he demanded at Belfast that Germany should remove her armies across that river before any peace negotiations, is not alone in his ignorance. Darsell, during the Indian Mutiny, assured the House of Commons that Delhi was on the Ganges, and Palmerston, dealing with a report from the British Consul at Massowah, wrote on the margin the query: "Where exactly is Massowah?"

Then there was the Duke of Newcastle, who refused to believe that Cape Betwa was an island until it had been shown him on the map. The leading case, as the lawyers say, is probably that of the second Marquis of Londonderry, who, as Foreign Minister, allowed the French after Waterloo to retain Chander-nagore, in the belief that it was a West Indian island. That French colony still exists—in the heart of Bengal, some 20 miles north of Calcutta.

Apocryphal of the Kilkenny election, how many people know the real story of the Kilkenny cats? The legend is really of German origin. It happened that the British Government employed Hessian Regiments in Ireland for the purpose of putting down the Rebellion of 1798. Some Hessians located in Kilkenny conceived the notion of hanging two cats over a rope with their tails tied together, so that they might fight while so suspended. One day they were surprised at this precious "amusement" by an officer, and a trooper drew his sword and cut down the cats, leaving their tails behind. The cats, quite alive, ran through an open window. When the officer entered he asked what had become of the cats, and the reply was that they had devoured each other. Hence the tale.

Church organists at home are once more ventilating a grievance of very long standing, and agitating for fixity of tenure. This ancient trouble gave a witty organist well known especially in the West the opportunity for making one of the best musical jests on record at the expense of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral in which he played. The authorities had attempted to displace him, but he obtained an injunction restraining them. On the following day the unrepentant organist greeted the entrance of the Bishop and clergy with the well-known tune "Fixed in His Everlasting Seat," and of course they loved him very dearly ever afterwards.

Esop and the buried treasure "saint" as a means of securing the tillage of the soil have been improved upon recently (a correspondent reminds me) by an ingenious Sinn Féiner. He was in a bog, and in the spring his thoughts turned to his undug allotment. So he wrote his wife, a letter, which he knew would be intercepted by the police, telling her that when she began digging she must be careful not to go too deep in the place which she knew of. Asked by the police to point out the spot, the woman (quite truthfully) disclaimed all knowledge of it. Thereupon the police took spade and fork and dug for themselves. Needless to say they drew a blank, but as the result of their efforts there was no allotment better or deeper dug than that of the ingenious Sinn Féiner.

The principal of a local college in Wales was to present the prizes at a school, and on the appointed day he, with the Mayor and Corporation, walked in procession to the room where the children were gathered. As the procession reached the door, the children, at a given signal, rose and sang "See the hosts of sin advancing, Satan leading on!" The teacher had a warm time afterwards. What is certainly the best form of the "Satan leading on" story is told of Spargoe. Two or three correspondents have sent it in. He was leading in single file a party of ministers through the grounds of his residence, when the last man started "Sankey's famous hymn for a job. Before they could get to the line in question (the first of the second verse) Spargoe suddenly cried, "Halt! Right about turn."



## SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS.

## Financial and Economic Situation.

From the moment of the conclusion of war—it must be understood that I am now dealing with the whole subject from a financial and economic standpoint—the problem before the civilized world will, says a special London correspondent of the New York Evening Post, be that of wresting from the forces of nature, through the industry of the population of the various centres, the wealth which will be indispensable to all communities, but especially to those communities which, by reason of the war, have not only increased their indebtedness, but for the time being, through the ravages of war, have impaired their own powers of production. The first essential to this end will be that the world shall be guaranteed peace, so far as such a thing is humanly possible, for an unlimited period of time. It goes without saying that any apprehensions of a renewal of war must be fatal both to a continuance of the credit system during the period of recuperation, and to the chances of recuperation themselves.

The next essential, however, is that there shall be an abundance of labour to other productive power ready to repair the ravages of the past, and to secure progress in the future. Now, at the present date Germany's losses are virtually limited to the men killed or maimed in the war, and the actual amount of debt created in payment of war outlay. Her land has been practically untouched by the enemy, and even in the matter of shipping she has, by the tactics which she has employed, escaped the activities of the submarines, at the same time inflicting upon her foes enormous injury in that direction.

If, therefore, the economic life of Europe is to be restored on lines conducive to the prosperity not only of Europe itself, but of America and other nations to which Europe may be indebted, it is essential that Germany should be compelled to aid in restoring productive power to the countries—France and Belgium—which she has ravaged. This is a matter which can scarcely be settled in terms of money.

A huge indemnity to Belgium is the manifest right of that country, but it must be remembered that Germany has taken both from France and from Belgium as much in the way of naval machinery and useful possessions that a mere gift of money would not enable those countries to start afresh in manufacturing. They would be handicapped by the very absence of machinery which Germany would have ready to her hands to compete with her unfortunate neighbours. Moreover, apart from machinery it must be remembered that the land itself in much of the territory occupied by the Germans will be in such a condition that an enormous amount of labour for a prolonged period will have to be employed upon it before even the soil itself can become productive.

The Readjustment. Demonstrated as it therefore is, up to the hilt, that the war was of Germany's and Austria's direct provocation, the very elements of justice surely demand that Germany shall herself aid in the work of recuperation. This is no policy of revenge, but of justice, and the extent of the injustices involved in any contrary view is seen from the fact that unless such assistance is rendered both in money and in labour—but especially perhaps the latter—Germany herself starts with material advantage over the nations she has so gravely outraged.

This is a matter which it is peculiarly the duty of Great Britain and the United States to see to. We, of course, shall also have been terribly lit by the great war, and should it continue long enough even the United States may also be affected in adverse fashion. Still, as compared with such countries as France, Belgium, and Russia, our position will be vastly superior, and it behoves us all the more to see to it that justice is done to these nations. If we fail to do it, we shall suffer in every way. We must suffer even ourselves econ-

## COMPANY MEETING.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

(VERBATIM.)

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, Queen's Building, this morning, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution which was passed at an extraordinary meeting held on September 1:—"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Mr. S. H. Bodwell presided and there were also present Messrs. W. L. Patterson, A. O. Lutz, and A. Forbes (Directors), C. H. P. Hay (Acting General Manager), and W. R. Macdonald, M. A. R. Souza, J. Gardiner, J. C. D'Almeida, and R. M. C. Cunha (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—As it is past the hour for which this meeting is called, I will ask the Acting General Manager to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Acting General Manager having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—The object of this meeting is to submit for confirmation as a special resolution the resolution which you have just heard read and which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held here on the 1st September 1917. I therefore now move that the resolution be confirmed.

Mr. Macdonald:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in seconding the confirmation.

The Chairman:—The confirmation has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Macdonald and is now before the meeting for discussion. There being no questions I will put the confirmation resolution to the meeting. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you.

## NEW TERRITORIES AFFAIR.

Two Chinese Committed for Trial.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the case was resumed in which three men were charged with committing armed robbery in the She Tau Kok district of the New Territories on September 12, the complainant being Ernest William Gardiner who is the manager of the lead mines at Liu Ma Hang, of which Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Company, are the agents. He was formerly a Sergeant Major in the Shropshire, whilst they were stationed here.

One of the men who released Mr. Gardiner said in evidence that he was met by two of the coolie women at the Gap. He was resting, and was told to go back along the road and free their master. He proceeded along the road and saw Mr. Gardiner bound up. His legs and feet were bound with rope, and he was in a sitting posture on the roadside. Witness cut the rope which was tied round his legs. The ropes were not attached to anything. Witness also untied his hands.

An old Chinese man, whom one of the defendants had mentioned in a long statement in an endeavour to prove an alibi, gave evidence to the effect that he kept a shop for the sale of Government, prepared opium. He knew the second defendant. The second defendant went to his shop about 9 a.m. on September 12, with his mother, to try and borrow six dollars from him. Witness advanced him the money. Defendant told him that with the money he was coming to Hongkong to buy a wife.

After hearing further evidence, his Worship committed two of the defendants to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions, the third man being discharged, he proving an alibi. He was away fishing at the time.

meally, while sooner or later we should also suffer through not defending the cause of justice itself, for no civilisation and peace can possibly be enduring when not founded upon that just principle.

## "OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged ... \$1,300  
Messrs. J. B. Michael & Co. ... 100  
Mr. C. Thorne ... 50  
\$1,450

## A TRADING DISPUTE.

At the Summary Court this morning, a claim for \$714.68 was made by Wong Kin-he, trading as the Wing Fat firm, of Canton, against the Wing Kwong Company, of Hongkong.

Mr. W. E. L. Shelton appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. J. Gedge for the defendants.

As Mr. Gedge was a little late in appearing, Mr. Justice Gompertz remarked that they must proceed. "We hear so much about delay in these Courts that the Court itself must set an example," he added. Mr. Gedge arrived the next minute.

The facts were that the manager of the defendant firm ordered some electrical goods from the plaintiff, who, as well as running the business in Canton, is assistant comprador and head clerk of the P. and O. Company in Hongkong. The goods were delivered at Canton and a receipt was obtained for them. The manager who ordered and received the goods had since been replaced by another.

The defence contended that the manager had not ordered the goods on behalf of the firm and that it was the manager personally, whom the plaintiff should proceed against.

Eventually the case was adjourned until Wednesday.

## THOUGHTS AT FORTY.

In the care of his health a man, it has been said, is either a fool or a physician at 40. For the average man it should not be difficult to be healthy and in his prime at that age.

With the weaker sex the case is different; for this age is liable to bring with it anxieties and health trials; nevertheless, many women suffer more than they need.

Actually, whether the individual be a man or woman, if the ailments arise from anemia, nervousness, indigestion, or flaccid health connected with a faulty blood-supply, the remedy is new blood. So, if blood troubles have assailed you, if your nerves are weak, if you lack stamina, and your health is not what it should be, you can enjoy new health by the simple expedient of renewing your blood.

To renew your blood begin to-day a short course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; then as the new blood which they make flows through your veins you will gain fresh energies, new strength, a keen appetite, and full, vigorous health. If a man, you will know the joy it is to be strong; if a woman, you will be gratified with your bright, womanly health.

Any dealer can supply you with Dr. Williams' pink pills; or send \$1.60 for a bottle (\$3.00 for 6) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Ezechuen Road, Shanghai.

Write for a free book of health to the above address. A post card will do.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

WM. R. RATHVON, C.S.B.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

THURSDAY, October 4th

1917.

AT 5.30 P.M.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

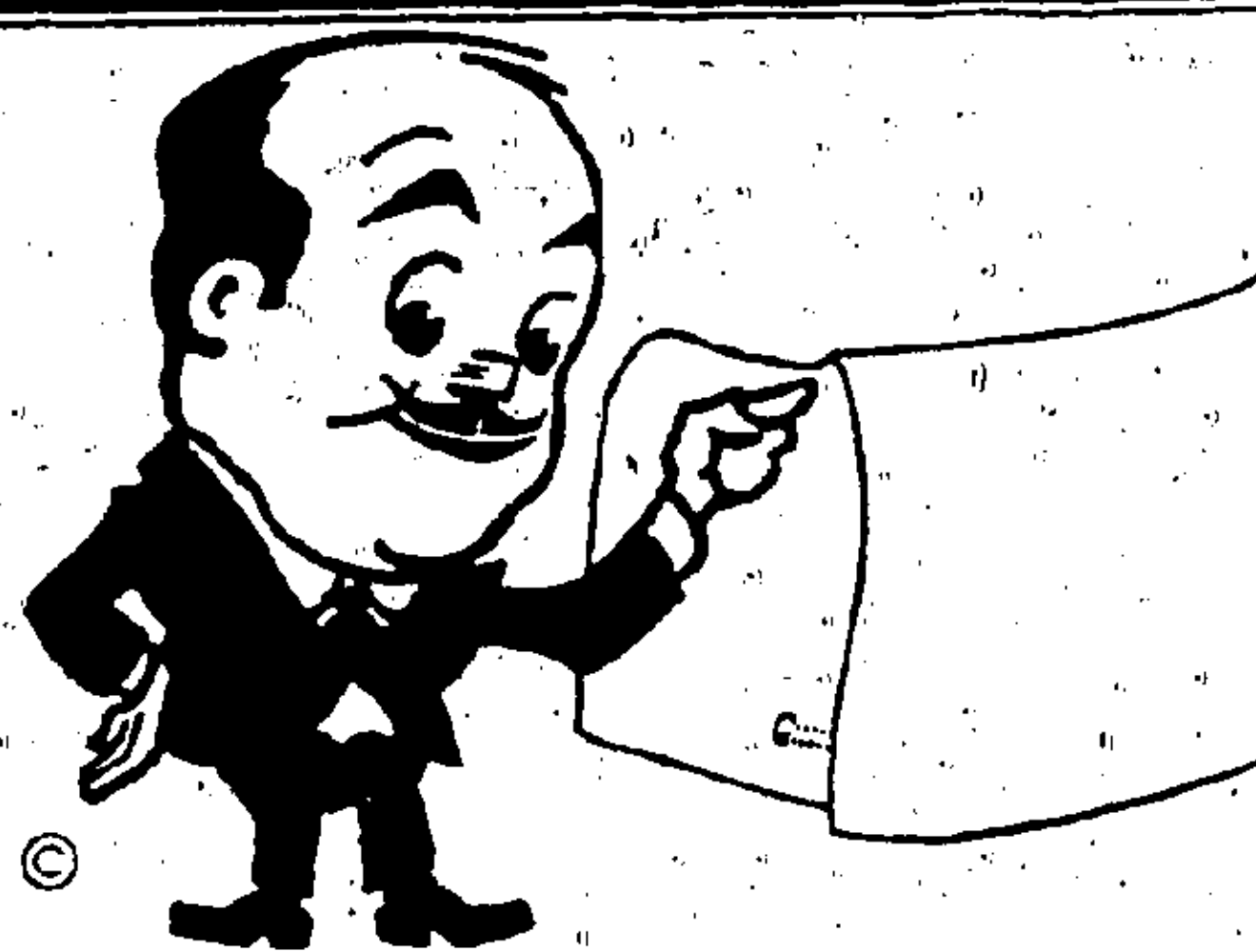
the most nutritious food.

## DAIRY FARM MILK

is

## SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



## ARROW COLLARS

have graduated cutout interlinings at bending points—this eliminates cracking. That is one of many reasons why we carry them.

STOCKED BY  
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.  
AND  
TAK CHEONG.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

8% MILITARY LOAN

THIRD DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the third drawing for the redemption of the 8% Military Loan will take place in Peking on 2nd October 1917, the total amount to be drawn being \$1,000,000. The serial numbers of drawn bonds will be published in the Government Gazette.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.  
Peking, 8th September, 1917.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship "HIRANO MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

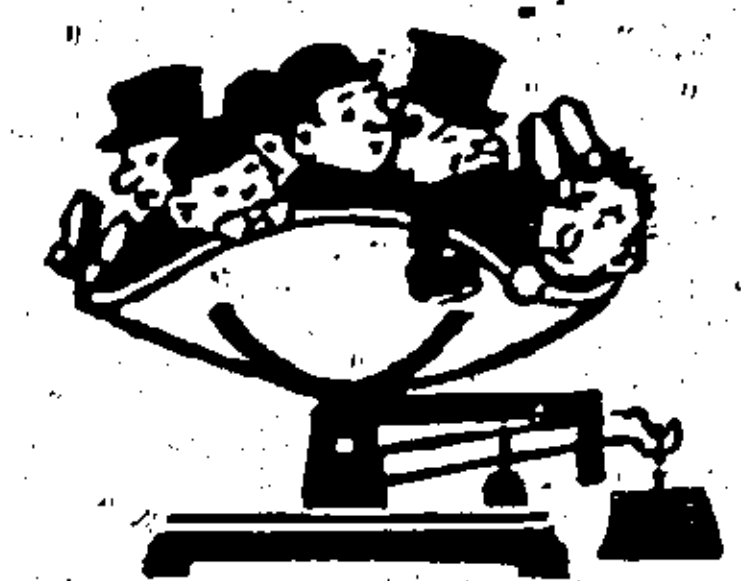
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1917.

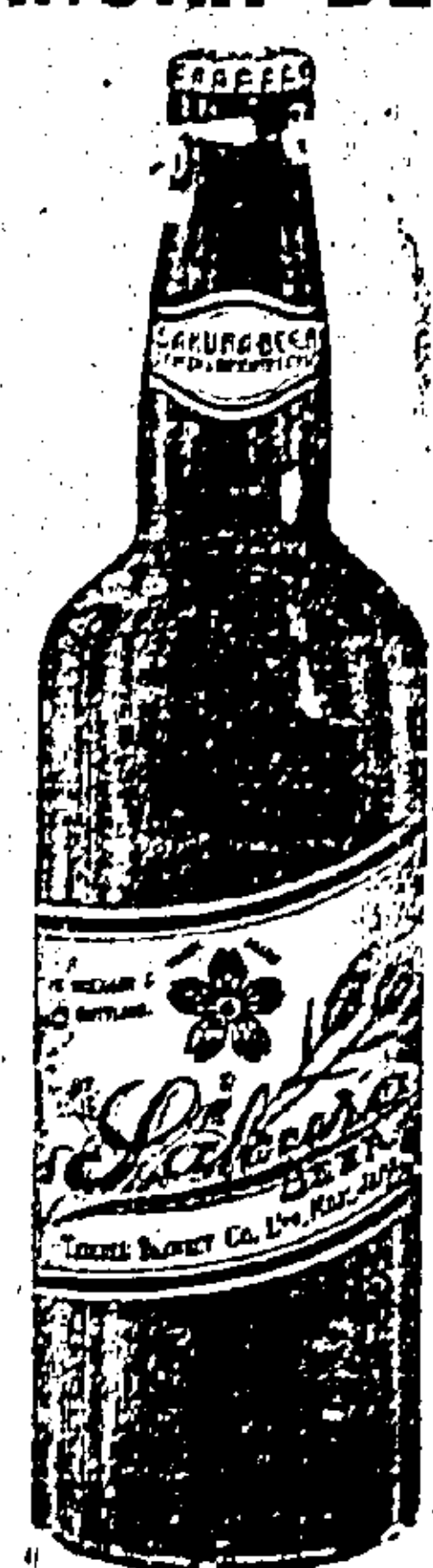
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NOW ON SALE

"YOU'RE IN IT."



## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

It is a singular thing how many men accept with an air of fatalism a 'Straw Hat' that, whilst "fitting" the head, altogether fails to interpret the individuality of the wearer and to harmonise with his facial characteristics.

We have now so wide and representative a range of "taking" styles and shapes and perfectly graduated fittings as will satisfy the most critical.

PRICES RANGING FROM \$2.50 EACH.

**MACKINTOSH**

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

**Wm. Powell Ltd**

TELEPHONE 345

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

**SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY FLANNELS**

which, on account of the

**HIGH EXCHANGE**

have been marked very low.

**COAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00**

**— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —**

GUARANTEED MATERIALS. CUT AND FIT.

**COLUMBIA**

**GRAFONOLAS**

**LATEST MODELS**

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.**

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

**THE TOP NOTCH.**

**"King George IV"**

**Scotch Whisky.**

**THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.**

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:—

**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

WINE MERCHANTS.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.  
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

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HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—YOKOHAMA.

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General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
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TELEPHONE 42.

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Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DEE VEUX ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

| Destination.                                                                       | Steamers.                                   | Sailing Date                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira... | Shinaba Maru<br>Capt. Higo<br>T. 12,500     | MON. 8th Oct. at noon.       |
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama...        | Yokohama Maru<br>Capt. Torada<br>T. 12,500  | WED. 24th Oct. at noon.      |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...                                                    | Hirano Maru<br>Capt. Frase<br>T. 16,000     | THURS. 27th Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...                                                    | Kaga Maru<br>Capt. Komatsubara<br>T. 12,500 | SAT. 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.    |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama...                                                    | Katori Maru<br>Capt. Kon<br>T. 21,000       | WED. 24th Oct. at 11 a.m.    |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama...                                                    | Aki Maru<br>Capt. Yoshikawa<br>T. 12,500    | FRI. 12th Oct. at 11 a.m.    |

SHANGHAI and Kobe...  
Bombay Maru  
Capt. Kawai  
T. 8,030  
FRIDAY, 5th Oct.  
Kobe and Yokohama...  
Jinsen Maru  
Capt. Saito  
T. 8,000  
SUNDAY, 13th Sept.  
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon...  
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

| Steamers.    | Tonnage. | Leave Hongkong. |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| KOREA MARU   | 15,000   | 5th Oct.        |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000   | 15th Oct.       |
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000   | 25th Oct.       |
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000   | 10th Nov.       |
| SHINTO MARU  | 22,000   | 23rd Nov.       |
| PERIA MARU   | 9,000    |                 |

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.  
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: Tonnage: Leave Hongkong: ANJO MARU 15,500 15th Oct. NIYO MARU 17,000 25th Oct. SEIYO MARU 14,000 10th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to change without Notice. Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco. S.S. Arakan Tjondari Tjikembang ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada. For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—  
JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 28, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For           | Steamers. | To Sail.             |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| AMOY & SWATOW | Sinkiang  | 27th Sept. at 2 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI      | Anhui     | 30th Sept. at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI      | Sunning   | 2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI      | Shantung  | 4th Oct. at 4 p.m.   |
| TIENTSIN      | Huichow   | 5th Oct. at noon.    |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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|-----------|------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
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| Tijlatjap |      | 15th Oct.            | 20th Oct.              | Kobe     |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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| Steamships. | Captain       | Leaving.            |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Haitan      | A. E. Hodgins | 28th Sept. at noon. |
| Hailong     | J. W. Evans   | 5th Oct. at noon.   |

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| For                 | Steamship | On                         |
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| MANILA              | Loongsang | Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI via Swatow | Wosang    | Sun., 30th Sept. at 4 p.m. |
| HAIPHONG            | Loksang   | Sun., 30th Sept. at 7 a.m. |
| MANILA              | Yuensang  | Sat., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.   |

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Pensions for Officers.

A further important principle as regards captains and officers who die or are incapacitated from duty through sickness contracted during the war, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have recently gained some very valuable concessions, especially so for certain ladies with their families who have left very badly off in a financial sense. One case is that of the widow of a chief officer of a transport which the Guild firstly took in hand over a year ago. In Oct. last year they were informed by the Government of their inability to grant this lady a pension, and they had no funds from which it would be possible to make her a grant. Not to be deterred, the Guild renewed their efforts with the result that after twelve months' labour they are officially informed that this lady has now been granted a posthumous allowance at the rate of £132 11s a year for the period from the 16th February, 1916, to the 11th June, 1917, and from the latter date she will be in receipt of a regular Government pension so long as she remains unmarried. In another case so far back as April, 1915, the Guild took up the case of the widow of the captain of a hospital ship who contracted sickness in the course of his duties, and died as a result of it. Subsequently the Guild were informed by the Government department concerned that it was regretted that they were unable to make any grant to this widow lady, who had been left to maintain four children. The Guild regarding this as merely a reverse went ahead. The result is that later on, the widow was paid over a lump sum of £2,000, and now under the new concessions, gained by the Guild her case is again being officially dealt with, when it is possible, that she will be granted a suitable pension. It is in such practical ways as this that the Guild meets with such praise worthy success, and it is not surprising how vast its membership is in consequence.

Paying Seamen's Wages.

In the Admiralty Division recently, Mr. Justice Hill gave judgment upon a motion on behalf of the Petone Shipping Company, Ltd., of Cardiff, to set aside a writ of replevin issued by Messrs. W. H. Watson and Co., of London, against the owners and parties interested in the steamship "Petone," claiming £865.15.3d in respect of payments made for seamen's wages, master's disbursements, and the passage of three officers home to New Zealand. The facts were that J. Montgomery and Co., of Christchurch, New Zealand, through W. H. Watson and Co., their agents in July, 1916, sold the "Petone" to Cunningham, Shaw and Co., Ltd., of London. It was a term of the sale that the vendors should engage the captain and necessary officers and crew to bring the vessel to the United Kingdom, the purchasers paying the vendors £250 a month for wages as from Durban to this country and half the cost (based on £150 per month) for the time occupied from New Zealand to Durban. In December, 1916, Cunningham, Shaw and Co., Ltd., resold the vessel to the Coalition Shipping Company, Ltd., of Cardiff, free of all encumbrances, and they, on their part, transferred her to the Petone Shipping Company, Ltd. on April 24 last. Upon the arrival of the "Petone" at Swansea in January, 1917, Cunningham, Shaw and Co. declined to pay the seamen's wages of the ground it was said that they had a contra account against J. Montgomery and Co. Thereupon, Messrs. Watson, as they said, in order to prevent the arrest of the ship by the master and crew, paid their wages and also the passage money home of three of the officers. Subsequently, on June 13, they issued the writ in this action, and a day or so later the vessel was arrested but released again on the Petone Shipping Company undertaking to give bail. Mr. Justice Hill, in giving judgment, said he knew of no principle of English law which said that one who, being under no compulsion and under no necessity to protect his own property, but as a volunteer, made a payment to a privileged creditor, was entitled to the rights and remedies of the person whom he paid. The writ and the arrest must be set aside, and the bail discharged. Plaintiffs must pay the costs of the action and of this motion. Leave to appeal was granted.







# REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

## GENERAL KORNILOFF'S REVOLT.

A "Misunderstanding" Explained.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the former War Minister, M. Savinkoff, writing to the *Boers Gazette*, explains that General Korniloff's revolt was due to a misunderstanding. He says that after he (M. Savinkoff) had obtained M. Kerensky's consent to General Korniloff's reforms and General Korniloff had agreed to M. Kerensky's request to send a Cavalry Corps to Petrograd in view of the possibility of Maximilian disorders, M. Lvoff, the former Procurator of the Holy Synod, informed General Korniloff that M. Kerensky was willing to form a Directorate of which M. Kerensky, General Korniloff and M. Lvoff would be the principal members. General Korniloff agreed thereto, and M. Lvoff thereafter handed M. Kerensky an ultimatum written by himself, and purporting to come from General Korniloff, demanding a Korniloff dictatorship. M. Kerensky telegraphically enquired: "Do you subscribe to the words of M. Lvoff on your behalf?" General Korniloff, being ignorant of M. Lvoff's ultimatum, replied in the affirmative, whereupon he was relieved of his command and revolted.

## BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, September 26. The Admiralty announces that during the week the shipping arrivals were 2,775 and the sailings 2,691. Thirteen vessels over and two under 1,000 tons were sunk, while ten were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing vessels were sunk.

## NEW COLONIAL UNDER SECRETARY.

London, September 26. The Press Bureau announces that Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P., has been appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies.

## COTTON CONTROL ORDER.

London, September 25. The Cotton Control Order comes into operation on October 1 for the fixing of prices of raw cotton. Official values will be fixed daily for good, middling, Americas, fully good, fair and good Egyptian. Deductions will be made to obtain official values: sold and a.l.f. terms will also be quoted. The profit that can be added must not exceed twenty-five points in the case of American and seventy-five points in the case of Egyptian. The dealings covered by the Order are solely in raw cotton and not in futures.

## GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF.

Sentenced to Hard Labour for Life. London, September 26. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says General Sukhomlinoff formerly War Minister, has been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to hard labour for life. His wife, who was also tried, was acquitted.

## NEW GOVERNOR OF FINLAND.

London, September 26. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Nekrasoff, ex-Vice President of the Council, has been appointed Governor General of Finland in succession to M. Siaknovitch, who has resigned.

## SOUTH AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Uruguay's Pro-Ally Attitude. London, September 26. Reuter's correspondent at Monte Video says it is asserted that before the week-end the Government will propose in the Chamber a rupture with Germany. An Argentine Demonstration. London, September 26. Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says a great demonstration in favour of a rupture with Germany has been arranged to take place to-day.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Under a thick mist the Germans delivered a powerful counter-attack at dawn on our positions on the ridge between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood. They were repulsed on the bulk of the front but northward of the Ypres-Mennin Road and southward of Polygon Wood they penetrated our lines for short distances on narrow fronts. Fierce fighting continued during the morning. Another heavy counter-attack at mid-day failed to make further progress and early in the afternoon they were ejected. We re-established our line on the whole front, attacked the enemy and raided a post southward of Quenast.

Many photographs were taken of the enemy's areas in front and rear yesterday. Four tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes northward and southward of Poulcove, near Cambrai, and on an important railway centre eastward of Tournai. We bombed at night time an ammunition dump northward of Cambrai and billets eastward of Lens. Three enemy machines were brought down and five driven down. Four of ours are missing. Among the pilots brought down on Sunday was Lieutenant Voss, who, according to the enemy, had brought down many allied machines.

### Ten Tons of Projectiles.

A Paris communique says: The artillery struggle is lively in the Hurebise, Orsanne and Bois Channes regions but there has been no infantry action. French aviators dropped ten tons of projectiles on the railway stations at Cambrai, Luxembourg and Longuyon.

### German Attack on French Front.

London, September 26. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: The Germans launched an attack at dawn yesterday on the extreme right of the Verdun battlefield following a heavy bombardment lasting for several days and covering the whole positions on the right bank. Even the streets of Verdun, in which there is nothing but ruins to hit, were peppered persistently with big shrapnel. The object of the attack was the recovery of the dominating ridge separating Chateau and Fosse Woods, which the French captured on the 3rd inst. giving them views over the Orne Valley up to the mountain fortress called Orne Twins which links the German extreme left. It was therefore towards the highest point on the ridge of Hill 303 that the German attack was directed, and the hottest fighting was among the trenches bordering Chateau and Fosse Woods.

# REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## RUSSIAN GENERAL'S TRIAL.

Petrograd, September 26. The Sukhomlinoff trial concluded with passionate addresses by the ex-Minister and his wife, both bursting into tears and declaring that they were not criminals. General Sukhomlinoff said his predecessors left the Army in a state of chaos, rendering his four years of office insufficient to reorganise the Army effectively. Nevertheless, the Russian mobilisation was sufficiently effective to surprise the Germans and save Paris. He might have been guilty of mistakes but not of crimes with which he could be reproached. The Jury is considering its verdict. There are twelve indictments against Sukhomlinoff and two against his wife.

## GERMANS SUFFER FROM THEIR OWN GAS.

London, September 26. A Rumanian official report states that on the 23rd inst. there were two gas and violent artillery attacks on the heights north of Somme. The wind re-gassed the enemy. Rumanian infantry repulsed two attacks on the Munce sector. The station at Galatz was bombarded on the 21st but not damaged.

## U. S. WAR CREDITS BILL.

Washington, September 26. President Wilson has signed the War Credits Bill, which is generally known as "the eleven billion dollar bill."

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 26 as follows:—

At a Special Parliamentary meeting yesterday it was decided that the issue of fifty million dollars in Internal War Bonds was absolutely within the scope of the Finance Ministry of the Military Government and that it was not necessary to be passed in Parliament. There is a certain clause contained in the terms that except for the customs duty the bonds can be used to pay any kind of tax in Kwangtung as cash.

The Tachun has notified the various Departments that he is going to see Luk Wing-ting in Kwangsi on the 27th to consult on important matters and that during his absence all official letters will be dealt with by Mok Wing-sun, the Defence Commissioner of Waichow, while important matters should still be communicated to him.

From an official telegram sent by the rebel commander of Hunan it appears that the late Tachun of Hunan has been taken prisoner by the new Tachun.

It is reported that negotiations are proceeding between the Generalissimo and Admiral Chung Pik-wong in regard to the Navy, and that a portion of the squadron will leave Canton within three days for a certain port.

Tong Kwei, Tachun of Yunnan, has wired to the Tachun and Generalissimo that he will send troops to co-operate with the Kwangtung army going to Hunan. Tang Shao-yi has informed his friends that although he has refused the appointment offered by the Military Government he will try his best to assist Luk Wing-ting in the matter of reinforcements for Hunan.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.), state:—

### Service Board.

All ranks (including Medical and others exempted) to attend at Headquarters Club at any time between 5 and 6 p.m. Armlets to be produced.

Friday, 28th September.—Mounted Police, Baglery, and Maxim.

Monday, 1st October.—No. 7 Platoon.

Tuesday, 2nd October.—No. 8 Platoon.

Wednesday, 3rd October.—Amblages.

Thursday, 4th October.—No. 5 Platoon.

Friday, 5th October.—No. 6 Platoon.

### Strength.

Troop Sergeant 741 Belp is granted leave for the duration of the war. Troop Sergeant 745 O'Connor is granted leave for 6 months from the 1st October.

## U-BOAT PROPHETS.

Capt. Peralus's Labourer Explanation.

Amsterdam, July 27.—Captain Peralus, writing once more on the submarine question in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, refers to the Chancellor's expression of "full confidence" in the effectiveness of the U boat warfare.

"Full confidence," declares Captain Peralus, is necessary, "because we now that it is first and foremost, in the effective work of our U boats that we must place our hopes of the conclusion of an honourable peace."

He supports the Chancellor's statement that undue optimism with regard to the submarine work has created a certain feeling of disappointment. "Those optimistic prophets," the captain adds, "have not done the Fatherland good service." He then goes on to define the submarine task thus: "It is a lessening of the freightroom at the disposition of our enemies, so as to cripple them in carrying on the war—directly by the destruction of ships transporting troops, munitions, etc., and indirectly, by sinking vessels bringing them raw material and food."

No serious politician has had the rashness to say that it needs only so much shipping destruction within a certain time in order to force the enemy to conclude peace. He knows that nearly all economic reckonings have been found false in this war, and that it is better not to trust statistics. He knows, too, that the amount seized of neutral shipping and new ships building for neutrals in hostile countries cannot be definitely estimated.

"He who keeps his sense of reality knows that the loading line has been raised considerably, that it is impossible to reckon the production of neutral building yards, and that the possibility of the discovery of an effective weapon against submarines should not be left out of the reckoning. We must have patience. It is understandable that during the past two and a-half years a certain feeling of disappointment has arisen."

So Captain Peralus warmly approves the optimistic-rebelling statement of the Chancellor. Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's latest speech, the *Tageblatt's* *Bundeshaus* which was among those optimistic rebelling by Dr. Michaelis, states its belief that the submarine war will not starve England. That, it appears, would require more U boats than Germany can produce. Its object is so to reduce our freight room that the continuation of the war will appear to us to be hopeless.

## THE DOLLAR.

There has been a decided drop in the exchange value of the dollar to-day. Yesterday's closing rate on demand was 3s. 2 1/2, and this morning it opened at 3s. 2 1/4. Later it fell to 3s. 1 1/4, and later still it declined to 3s. 0 1/4. By 11 o'clock it had fallen one penny—from 3s. 0 1/4 to 3s. 0.

# POLICE RESERVIST CASE.

Important Magisterial Decision.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision in the case in which L. A. P. Leite, a Portuguese member of the Police Reserve Force, and an assistant in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., (Import department), was charged with unlawfully refusing to perform patrol duty on September 7, and also with refusing to perform extra punishment duty.

Mr. Eldon Potter, as Discipline Officer of the Police Reserve, prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. M. K. Lo.

His Worship said:—The present charges are brought against the defendant as a member of the Special Police Reserve (now to be called the Hongkong Police Reserve), who in accordance with Section 19 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, (Ordinance No. 27 of 1914) was enrolled as a Special Police Constable by a Proclamation of the 3rd September, 1915; (Proclamation No. 27/1915). He is charged with having disobeyed two orders in both cases without a reasonable excuse.

The first order being for the performance of a penalty patrol on the 31st August and the second being for the performance of a routine patrol on the 7th September. He is being prosecuted for these alleged offences under Section 5 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance 1886, which was made applicable by the Proclamation of the 3rd September, 1915, to persons who were members of the Police Reserve at the date given in the charges. This Section of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1886, reads as follows: "Any person so appointed a special constable, and called upon to serve, who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or neglects to serve and to obey such lawful orders and directions as may be given to him for the performance of the duties of his office, as provided in Section 3, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 2 months."

Section 3 of the Ordinance here referred to reads:—"Every special constable shall have the same powers for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of offences, the apprehension of offenders, and for all other purposes, and the same privileges, protection, and immunities, as the members of the police force, except as to pay and pension or other reward, and shall be subject to the orders of the Governor, the Magistrates, the Captain Superintendent of Police, and any one or more Justices of the Peace who shall be authorized by the Governor to act in that behalf." The case from both sides has been fully argued.

Disobedience to the orders was admitted. Mr. Lo Man-kam, solicitor for the defendant, has claimed that he is entitled to be discharged on any of the four grounds following:—

(1) that he effectively resigned from his position on the 12th July last.

(2) that, even if he was still a member of the Police Reserve, it was a reasonable excuse for the refusal of duty, that he refused to do to test his legal position.

(3) that, if he should fail in the plea of a "reasonable excuse," then the orders disobeyed were not orders "given to him as provided in Section 3" of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1886, and

(4) that, also, they were not orders "given to him for the performance of the duties of his office."

Any one of these contentions would relieve the defendant of all liability to a penalty under Section 5 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance. I have already, in the course of the hearing, indicated my view on the first two grounds. Quite apart from any defect in form in the letter of resignation submitted on the 12th July by the defendant, he was then endeavouring to exercise a right of resignation, which has not expired since his enlistment under the proclamation of the 3rd September, 1915. And this will be so, whatever construction is placed on the effect of the

word "again" in Section 10 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914.

I have agreed, too, with Staff Inspector Potter's argument that a wish to test the legality of an order is not a reasonable excuse for disobedience to it as a part of a programme of general disobedience, on which the defendant seems to have embarked. If the constable had with respectful notice to his officers, committed just a sufficient disobedience—say half an hour's absence from patrol—to give grounds for the legal proceedings to which he desired to be subjected, and had thereafter resumed his duties in the force, his act of insubordination would have been extenuated almost, though not entirely, to the degree of innocence. But he has in fact insisted on the full enjoyment of his claimed right before it was tested in the Courts, and to do that is to go very far indeed. To uphold him in his course would tend to defeat the object of the legislation.

Having then disposed of the first two grounds urged for discharge, it remains to deal with the two remaining contentions—to consider which this decision has been deferred.

Mr. Lo argued that neither of these orders was "given as provided in Section 3" of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1886. Unless the defendant is to be discharged in this case these orders must have been "orders of the Captain Superintendent of Police."

Mr. Lo urges that these orders in fact reached the defendant through the Inspector of his company and emanated from the Deputy Superintendent of the Police Reserve. The view I have formed on this point is that the prosecution is only called upon to prove that the orders in question emanated from the Captain Superintendent. They may have reached the constable through any channel, and will yet be obligatory on him. I find that the order given to the defendant to perform a duty patrol on the 7th September was an order emanating from the Captain Superintendent of Police and was a part of the routine established by him in connection with the "Standing Orders of the Hongkong Police Reserve Force." Express legal powers of delegation as provided in the recent amending Ordinance (of Ord. 20 of 1917, Sec. 5) do not seem to me necessary in order to authorize subordinate officers to enforce on individuals—their own orders with reference to the ministerial details of a routine system, which is as a whole an order of the Captain Superintendent to the Force. There will be no need to decide whether the order to perform the penalty patrol on the 31st August emanated from a proper officer, for the reason which will appear in considering the next and last point.

The fourth and final contention for the defendant is that these orders were not "given to him for the performance of the duties of his office." So far as the order for the duty patrol of the 7th September is concerned, the argument has no force whatever. And with this decision the defendant's last ground of defence on the second summons fails and he must submit to a conviction on that charge.

But the answer to the question whether a "penalty patrol" comes within "the duties of the office" of a constable, will depend on the answer to the further question whether the penalty has a legal sanction behind it. The fact that the penalty imposed is in spot an extra turn on duty cannot equitably be allowed to effect the matter. The penalty was imposed under Rule No. 6 of the Standing Orders of the Force. The power to make such a rule rests on Section 9 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, which reads as follows:—"The Captain Superintendent of Police shall have power to make regulations for giving further and better effect to the provisions of this Ordinance, and in particular regarding the training, duties, arms, ammunition, and appointments of the members of the Reserve." This section does not include "discipline" or "punishment," unless these words can be fairly brought into it.

The defendant is convicted on the second charge.

A fine of 200 dollars and costs of 20 dollars were imposed on the defendant.

# OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

Enjoyable Evening at Police Station.

An extremely enjoyable concert was held on the lawn adjoining the Police Station last night and was attended by a large number of leading residents of the Colony. The evening was in every way favourable, and such an event, except for a slight shower during the last hour, both instrumental and vocal items were included in the programme, which throughout was of high merit. The Police Reserve Band contributed a number of happily chosen selections, while the only other instrumental item was a sympathetically interpreted piano solo by Miss Dorothy R. Robinson. Vocally, there was quite a representative array of talent, several of the Colony's best singers contributing. These included Miss Gordon, Mrs. Beeswick, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Findlay Smith, Mr. C. H. P. Shaw and Mr. H. E. Marill. All were in good voice, especially Mrs. Stevens and Mr. Findlay Smith, who were deservedly recalled for their well-rendered contributions. Mr. E. L. Allen gave a splendid recitation ("My Mate") and he likewise was recalled to make a representative accompaniment, Miss Robinson and Mrs. Findlay Smith. The event was a complete success from every standpoint.

## EUROPEAN'S DEATH.

Enquiry at the Magistracy.

Mr. J. B. Wood held an enquiry at the Police Court this afternoon into the circumstances attending the death of the late Henry Reinhold, age 49, a sugar boiler of the China Sugar Refinery, whose body was found dead on the ground below his room in the quarters at Great George Street.

Dr. Macfarlane first gave evidence, saying that the injuries were very severe and death must have been instantaneous.

Mr. G. M. Shaw, manager of the Sugar Refinery, stated that deceased arrived in January of this year. Witness on September 18 received a report of the deceased's body, having been found in the lane below his window and he at once went to the spot. He found the deceased lying on his side, dressed only in his shirt. Death must have taken place sometime previous. The fall from the window was about 18 feet, and the face below was cemented over. Witness added that he thought the affair was purely an accident.

Mr. H. H. Whitford, Mr. F. G. Samways, and Mr. A. R. Forbes, sugar boilers, and Inspector Sim also gave evidence, all being of the opinion that the fall was accidental. It was surmised that the deceased was sitting on the window sill as it was so hot, and that he dozed and over-balanced. He had previously been quite cheerful. His Worship was of opinion that death was accidental.

words "regulations for giving further and better effect to the provisions of this Ordinance, and in particular regarding the training, duties, arms, ammunition, and appointments of the members of the Reserve." This section does not include "discipline" or "punishment," unless these words can be fairly brought into it.







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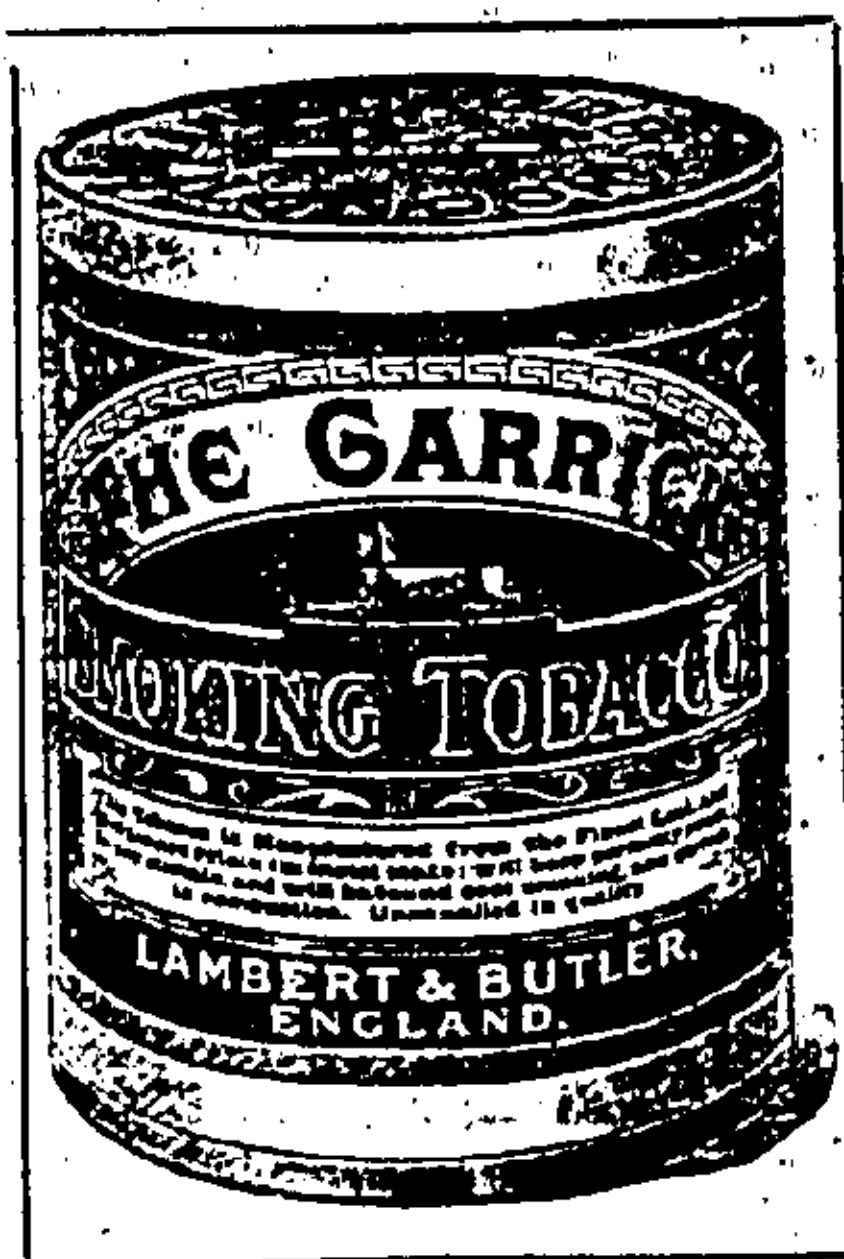
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1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH  
have received instructions to sell  
by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 10th day of October, 1917,

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,  
Ice House Street, Victoria,  
Hongkong.The following Valuable Lease-  
hold Property situate at Victoria  
Hongkong, viz:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of  
ground situate at Victoria afore-  
said and known and registered  
in the Land Office as Inland Lot  
No. 1355. Term 99 years created  
by a Crown Lease dated 16th  
February 1912. Annual Crown  
rent \$76.00—100,110 Square feet.For Further particulars and  
conditions of sale apply toJOHNSON STOKES  
& MASTER,Princes Buildings,  
Ice House Street  
Hongkong.Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
or toMessrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917.

## NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY LIMITED.THE ORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the above Com-  
pany will be held at the Com-  
pany's Offices, on SATURDAY  
the 29th of September, at Noon,  
for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the General Managers,  
together with a Statement of  
Accounts to 30th June, 1917.The TRANSFER BOOKS of  
the Company will be CLOSED  
from the 21st to 29th September,  
both days inclusive.D. J. DOUGLAS LAMBERT & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917.

## NOTICES.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

The A.D.C.'s Winter Production.

THE parents of children who  
are willing to help in this  
production are kindly requested  
to send in their names to the  
A.D.C.'s Hon. Secretary—M. S.  
Northcote Esq., c/o Hongkong  
Land Investment.

## ASAHI BEER.

Sole Agents  
Messrs. Gussan Kaisha  
Telephone No. 121 & 122.

## POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the  
rate of postage on letters from Hongkong  
to Fatsan, Chan Chau, and Whampoa  
will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction  
thereof.Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, and  
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-  
garia and the Ottoman Empire are  
suspended.Uninsured parcels for the United  
Kingdom will in future be forwarded  
from Hongkong in bags and the Public  
are therefore advised to pack such parcels  
very carefully.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are to be notified that the un-  
dermentioned articles are prohibited  
from importation into the United King-  
dom, either by letter post or by parcel  
post:—Gold and silver ornaments, including  
gold and silver chains, consisting  
partly of or containing gold. All man-  
ufactures of silver other than silver  
ware and silver watch cases. Jewell-  
ery of any description.Letters and Parcels containing such  
articles cannot therefore be accepted for  
transmission by the Post Office.The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-  
cept in respect of parcels for military and  
naval addresses) has been suspended.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new  
regulations adopted by the French  
Customs in respect of parcels  
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria  
must be in the columns of the regular  
Customs Declaration particularly and  
exactly, omitting none of the headings  
comprised therein.It is furthermore absolutely necessary to  
show in the aforesaid Declaration (1) The  
full name and address of the addressee  
(2) A statement as to whether the contents  
are intended for State supplies or not.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

## OUTWARD:

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
9.30 a.m.Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.  
and 3 p.m.Shatohok, Shatin and Sheungshui—  
Week days, 4 p.m.Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,  
Santo and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week  
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration, 5 p.m.; Let-  
ters, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days,  
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN  
BRANCH P.O.Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;  
1.30 p.m.Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;  
9.30 p.m.Tai Po & Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.Shek Ai.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.Kamshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.Kaukook.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Excep-  
t Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,  
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6 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 27th. 11h. 50m.—No returns  
from Vladivostok and Waihaiwei.  
Pressure has decreased slightly over  
Japan, and increased slightly elsewhere.  
It is highest over S. Manchuria. A  
trough of low pressure still extends from  
Annam across the Philippines to the  
Pacific.Fresh monsoon will continue along the  
China coast and over the N. China Sea.  
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.  
Total since January 1st, 75.33 inches  
against an average of 74.77 inches.FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. winds,  
fresh; fair.2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds;  
fresh.3 South coast of China be-  
tween H.K. and Lamock. The same  
as No. 1.4 South coast of China be-  
tween H.K. and Hainan. The same  
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

September 27, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Vostock 6a 30.26 50 82 ne 3

Nemuro 5a 29.21 50 82 ne 4

Hakodate 29.21 50 82 ne 4

Tokio 30.09 50 82 ne 4

Kobe 30.01 50 82 ne 4

Nagasaki 30.05 50 82 ne 4

Kagima 30.05 50 82 ne 4

Oshima 29.95 50 82 ne 4

Naha 29.89 50 82 ne 4

Ishijima 29.89 50 82 ne 4

Bonin Is. 30.04 50 82 ne 4

Wharvel 6a 30.04 50 82 ne 4

Hankow 30.04 50 82 ne 4

Tchang 30.04 50 82 ne 4

Kiangsu 30.04 50 82 ne 4

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## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 25th Sept, 1917.

PATHE'S GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY

"NEDRA OR

THE WHITE GODS."

(IN 3 PARTS.)

Interesting:

FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS.

Pathe's British, French, &  
American Gazettes.

Comics:

"THAT INFERNAL PIG."

and

KEYSTONES.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG AND  
WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.NOTICE IS HEREBY given  
that Dividend Warrants  
for the Interim Dividend of \$2.50  
per share payable to all Share-  
holders on the Company's Reg-  
ister at 30th September, 1917,  
may be obtained at the office of  
the Company, 2, Queen's  
Buildings, Hongkong, on and  
after the 8th October, 1917.Notice is further given that  
the Share Register and Transfer  
Books of the Company will be  
CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th  
October, 1917, both days in-  
clusive.By Order of the Board of  
Directors.R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

## NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA

LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY  
GIVEN that any OUT-  
STANDING NOTES will be  
paid, on presentation to the  
undersigned on or before SATUR-  
DAY, 29th September, 1917, at  
noon.AFTER THAT DATE, holders  
will find it necessary to claim  
repayment in Sterling from the  
Board of Trade, LONDON, to  
whom the necessary funds will  
be remitted.THE BOARD OF TRADE  
make a charge for payment of  
claims out of monies deposited in  
the "COMPANIES' LIQUID-  
ATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank  
of England.A. R. LOWE,  
Liquidator.Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1917.

## G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or  
Indian desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person  
at the Central Police Station  
between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identifica-  
tion papers.All persons with certain excep-  
tions who remain in the  
Colony for more than 7 days are  
required to Register themselves  
under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.Forms of Registration giving the  
particulars required may be  
obtained at the G. P. O. and at  
all Police Stations.The Penalty for non-com-  
pliance is a fine not exceeding  
\$50.

## WAI KEE.

FLAG &amp; SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George William  
Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria  
Hong Kong.

## NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION  
CAUSEWAY BAY.THE Reverend Mother Superior  
of the French Convent begs  
to inform the public, and all  
kind friends of the Convent that  
from MONDAY next 1st of  
October, there will be an exhibi-  
tion and sale of work every day  
at the Convent.